Export of raw jute

964. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export raw jute in 1990-91 season;

(b) if so, what is the existing carry-over stock of bales and what is the 1989-90 anticipated crop;

(c) by what percentage the domestic demand is likely to be met with the carry-over stock and the crop anticipated; and

(d) by what percentage the raw jute prices have risen since the beginning of 1990?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Government have decided to permit export of raw jute during 1990-91 keeping in view the size of the crop and with a view to imparting stability to the raw jute market. Actual export will, however, be permitted depending upon the market situation. The carry over stock of the last season is estimated to be around 13 lakh bales, while the crop production during that season was around 72 lakh bales.

(c) The entire domestic demand of the industry including the requirement for export manufacturing will be met within the estimated crop production of 1990-91 and the carry over stock.

(d) The price of raw jute has been ruling high continuously during January—June 1990. The average increase in price of raw jute has been roughly over Rs. 352/- per quintal above Minimum Support Price which works out to increase by 90.36 per centage.

Power shortage at Bokaro Steel Plant

965. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Plant has been facing acute power shortage resulting in substantial production loss;

(b) if so, what is the extent of power shortfall and since when the Plant is facing power shortage;

(c) what is the estimated loss in production in terms of quantity and value due to power shortage;

(d) which of the other steel plants have been facing power shortage and since when and also the extent of power short-fall and estimated loss in production; and

(e) what measures have taken by Government to ensure normal power supply to the steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) Though, Bokaro Steel Plant has been facing the constraint of power supply for a long time, the problem has become most acute since the last two years. In Bokaro Steel Plant, the total duration for which the power supply has been below the requirement this year was as follows:

(No. of Hours)

	Requirement of power for Bokaro Steel Plant		Duration for which power supply was lower than	
	Average (MVA)	Peak(MVA) (MVA)	Average Requirement	Peak Requirement
April	87	145	338(42%)	448(62%)
May	87	145	425(57%)	502(67%)
June	87	145	171(24%)	444(62%)

(figures in brackets are % of total hrs. in the month)

The quality of power available was also poor, due to wide frequency variations, adversely affecting the rhythmic operation of rolling mills and other large drives of the Steel Plant.

(c) Though, it is difficult to compute exactly on exclusively attributable basis, the losses due to poor power supply, the loss of production due to power shortage and its financial impact is indicated to have been as follows:

	Loss of Production Tonnes	Loss in terms GSR* Rs. in Lakhs
April, 1990	6005	638.03
May, 1990	24770	2631.81
June, 1990	17280	1836.00

(Information of earlier period is in Annexure)

*GSR—Gross Sales Realisation.

The above figures show only the direct loss of production. The adverse effect on production due to disturbances of operational rhythm has not been estimated.

(d) SAIL Steel Plants in the eastern region viz. Bokaro Steel Plant Durgapur Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, Indian Iron & Steel Co., Buranpur and Alloy steels Plant, Durgapur have also been subjected to severe power supply restrictions, voltage and frequency variations and power supply restrictions, voltage and frequency variations and power interruptions from time to time. Loss of production at the steel plants in terms of quantity and value over the last four years is enclosed in Annexure. [See Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 26].

(e) Constant inter-face, at all levels, has been maintained with the Department of Power and the Utilities for taking rectifying steps on day-to-day operational basis. Besides, the long term steps involving strengthening the grid support to Steel Plants, besides improvement in captive power capacities have also been initiated.

Nubmer of income tax payers in different States

966. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is unmber of income-tax payers in different States in the last three years;

(b) how many of these are in fixed income salaried class and how many are in business; and

(c) what has been the percentage increase in income-tax payers in these years and how does it compare with the growth of money supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Department does not maintain figures relating to the state-wise distribution of income-tax payers .

(b) The Department does not maintain information relating to number of tax payers classified on the basis of fixed income salaried class and business class.

(c) The percentage increase in income-tax payers and the growth of money supply in the last three years is as under-

Year ending	Percentage increase over previous year	Rate of growth in money supply
31-3-88	4.2	15.9%
31-3-89	4.4	17.7%
31-3-90	3.2	19.1%